ABSTRACT

Disclosed is a method of determining the formation of a secondary structure of a thixotropic formulation, said method comprising a) placing an amount of said thixotropic formulation on a transparent object; b) capturing an image of said thixotropic formulation by back-scattered light by using a particle vision and measurement probe; c) converting said image to a video image; d) analyzing said video image to determine the amount of time it takes for the formation of said secondary structure within said thixotropic formulation, and novel formulations concerning the same.